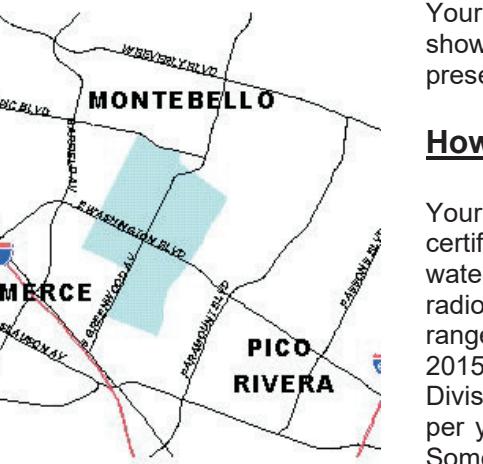


## SOUTH MONTEBELLO IRRIGATION DISTRICT 2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economical supply that meets all regulatory requirements.

### Where Does My Tap Water Come From?

Your tap water comes from local, deep groundwater wells that supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report.



### How is My Drinking Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested by certified professional water system operators and certified laboratories to ensure its safety. South Montebello Irrigation District drinking water from wells and distribution system pipes are routinely tested for bacterial, radiological and chemical constituents. The chart in this report shows the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested in your drinking water during year 2015 or from the most recent tests. The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) allows some constituents to be tested less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents do not change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, are more than one year old. The chart lists all the constituents detected in your drinking water that have federal and state drinking

water standards. Detected unregulated constituents of interest are also included. We are proud to report that during 2015, the drinking water provided by the South Montebello Irrigation District to your home or business met or surpassed all federal and state drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

### How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those detected in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceeding a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to remove the substance, or the source must be removed from service. South Montebello Irrigation District distributes water that has been disinfected with chlorine to prevent bacterial growth in distribution pipes.

### Why Do I See So Much Coverage in the News About the Quality Of Tap Water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, including viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- <https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water> (USEPA drinking water web site)
- [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml) (DDW drinking water web site)

**Lead has not been detected in our groundwater sources;** however, lead in tap water can increase when water contacts plumbing materials in your home. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with home plumbing. South Montebello Irrigation District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: <https://www.epa.gov/lead>.

### What Are Water Quality Standards?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Board meetings of the South Montebello Irrigation District are held at 5:00 p.m. at 437 South Bluff Road, Montebello, California 90640. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality and reliability of your water. Please call the South Montebello Irrigation District office at (323) 721-4735 during regular business hours Monday through Friday between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. for the meeting schedule.

### How Do I Contact My Water Agency If I Have Any Questions About Water Quality?

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact Mr. David Herrera at (323) 721-4735.

The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial pathogens.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

### What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

### Should I Take Additional Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### Arsenic in Tap Water

The following advisory is issued because in 2015 we recorded an arsenic measurement in the drinking water supply between 5 and 10 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ ). While your drinking water meets the 10  $\mu\text{g/l}$  MCL for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of

removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

### Source Water Assessment

The South Montebello Irrigation District conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to other animal operations, utility station maintenance areas, automobile body shops, automobile repair shops, electrical/electronic manufacturing, fleet/truck/bus terminals, illegal activities/unauthorized dumping, junk/scrap/salvage yards, automobile gasoline stations, dry cleaners, historic gasoline stations, furniture repair/manufacturing, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/Waste Discharge Requirement permitted discharges. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained in person at 437 South Bluff Road, Montebello, California 90640.

### How Can I Participate in Decisions On Water Issues That Affect Me?

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- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

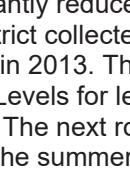
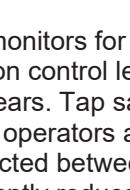
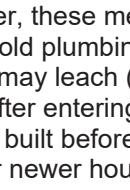
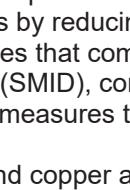
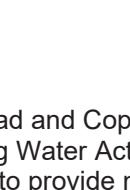
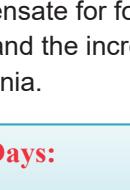
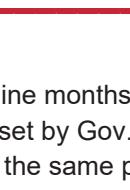
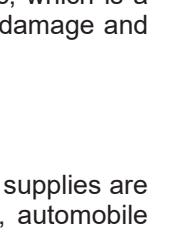
### How It Works

When you sign up for online bill payment you get a unique password that you use to access your personal account. Every month you will receive a remainder e-mail to let you know when your bill is online.

Then, just log in through your Web Browser and view your bill, which will look like the paper statement you're familiar with. Select a payment type- debit, credit card, or electronic funds transfer- enter the information, and you are done.

It is easy and only takes a few minutes each month. Sign up today and see why this is the best way to pay your water bill.

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## South Montebello Irrigation District 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

### California Drought is Not Over!

The mandatory watering restrictions will remain in effect through October, 2016.

### TRIENNIAL SAMPLING FOR LEAD AND COPPER

The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), which is part of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), was established in 1991. The goal of the LCR is to provide maximum health protection in public drinking water supplies by reducing lead and copper at consumer's taps. The LCR mandates that community water systems, like South Montebello Irrigation District (SMID), conducts periodic monitoring and initiate corrosion control measures to ensure compliance with the LCR.

Lead and copper are rarely detected in most drinking water supplies. However, these metals are a concern to consumers because some household plumbing fixtures may contain lead or copper and corrosive waters may leach (pick up) lead and copper from household plumbing pipes after entering a home. This is a greater issue for older houses (i.e., houses built before 1986, if the plumbing system has not been replaced) than for newer houses.

SMID monitors for pH and alkalinity throughout the year to ensure proper corrosion control levels. We also conduct residential "tap" sampling every three years. Tap sampling is performed by the District's certified water system operators a participating residential customer whose home was constructed between 1982 and 1986; just before lead in solder was significantly reduced by an amendment to the SDWA in 1986. In 2013, the District collected lead and copper samples at 22 residents in our District in 2013. The sample results were below the 90th percentile Action Levels for lead (15 parts per billion) and copper (1300 parts per billion). The next round of Lead and Copper sampling will take place during the summer of 2016.

The replacement of water mains contribute towards the District's plan of replacing infrastructure that has reached its optimal service life to offer the best possible water quality and service to our customers.



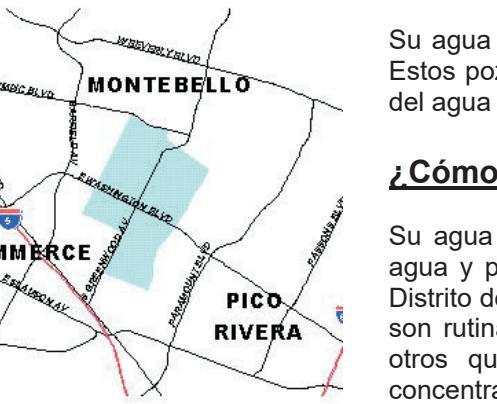
In 2015, SMID installed ~ 1,700 ft. of 8-inch Ductile Iron Pipe w/63 new poly services on Davis Ave.

## EL DISTRITO DE IRRIGACIÓN DEL SUR DE MONTEBELLO INFORME ANUAL DE LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA DEL AÑO 2015

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe es una copia del informe sobre la calidad del agua potable que le proveímos el año pasado. Incluimos detalles sobre el origen del agua que toma, cómo se analiza, que contiene, y cómo se compara con los límites estatales y federales. Nos esforzamos por mantenerle informado sobre la calidad de su agua, y proveerle un abastecimiento confiable y económico que cumpla con todos los requisitos.

### ¿De Dónde Proviene el Agua que Tomo?

Su agua de la llave proviene de las aguas subterráneas de uno o más pozos profundos. Estos pozos abastecen nuestra área de servicio que muestra el mapa adjunto. La calidad del agua que llega a su hogar se presenta en este informe.



### ¿Cómo Se Analiza Mi Agua Potable?

Su agua potable es analizada por operadores profesionales certificados del sistema del agua y por laboratorios certificados para garantizar su seguridad. El agua potable de El Distrito de Irrigación del Sur de Montebello, de pozos y tuberías de distribución del sistema, son rutinariamente sometidas a pruebas para componentes de bacteria, radioactividad u otros químicos. La tabla en este informe muestra el promedio y la variedad de concentraciones de los componentes analizados en su agua potable durante el año 2015 o de las pruebas más recientes. La Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado,

División de Agua Potable (DDW) nos permite analizar algunas sustancias menos frecuentemente que los períodos anuales porque los resultados no cambian con frecuencia. Algunos de nuestros datos, aunque están representados, tienen más de un año. La tabla incluye todos los componentes detectados en su agua potable bajo las leyes estatales y federales. Componentes de interés no regularizados también han sido incluidos. Estamos orgullosos de relatarle que durante el año 2015, el agua potable proveída por El Distrito de Irrigación del Sur de Montebello a su casa o negocio cumplió o superó las normas estatales y federales. Permanecemos dedicados a proveerle agua potable de la más alta calidad.

### ¿Cómo Interpreto Mi Informe de Calidad del Agua?

Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, las normas nos requieren que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en el agua. La primera columna en la tabla de la calidad de agua muestra la lista de las sustancias detectadas en el agua. La siguiente columna muestra la lista de la concentración promedio y el rango de concentraciones que se hayan encontrado en el agua que usted toma. En seguida están las listas del MCL, el PHG y el MCLG, si estos son apropiados. La última columna describe las probables fuentes u origen de las sustancias detectadas en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua de beber, compare la concentración más alta y los niveles máximos de contaminantes. Si los resultados superan el nivel de contaminantes, no constituye necesariamente una amenaza para la salud de inmediato. Más bien, se requiere analizar la fuente de agua con más frecuencia por un corto periodo. Si los resultados siguen siendo superiores a los niveles máximos permisibles de contaminantes, el agua debe ser tratada para cumplir con las normas primarias de agua potables o la fuente debe ser retirada del servicio público. Distribuyen el agua que ha sido desinfectada con cloro para prevenir el crecimiento de bacterias en las tuberías de distribución.

### ¿Por Qué Hay Tanta Publicidad Sobre La Calidad Del Agua Potable?

Las fuentes del agua potable (de ambas agua de la llave y agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, embalses, manantiales, y pozos. Al pasar el agua por la superficie de los suelos o por la tierra, se disuelven minerales que ocurren al natural, y en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo, al igual que pueden levantar sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o por actividades humanas.

Entre los contaminantes que pueden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbianos como los virus y la bacteria, los que pueden venir de las plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, de los sistemas sépticos, de las operaciones de ganadería, y de la vida salvaje;
- Contaminantes inorgánicos, como las sales y los metales, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado del desagüe pluvial, industrial, o de alcantarillado, producción de gas natural y petróleo, minas y agricultura;
- Pesticidas y herbicidas, los cuales pueden venir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial, y de usos residenciales;

- Contaminantes de otras sustancias químicas orgánicas, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos que son productos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, y agricultura aplicación y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o que pueden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

avanzada, y los bebés que son particularmente susceptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guías de la USEPA/Centros de Control de Enfermedades aconsejan cómo disminuir los riesgos para prevenir la infección de *Cryptosporidium* y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles por teléfono de la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791).

### El Arsénico en el Agua del Grifo

Toda el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede contener cantidades pequeñas de ciertos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que haya algún riesgo de salud. Para más información acerca de contaminantes y riesgos a la salud favor de llamar a La Agencia Federal de Protección al Medio Ambiente (USEPA) encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791). Usted puede obtener más información sobre el agua potable al conectarse al Internet en los siguientes domicilios:

- <https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water> (página web de USEPA)
- [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml) (página web de DDW)

**Si está presente, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar serios problemas de salud,** especialmente para las mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes relacionados con las líneas de servicio y de plomería en casa. El Distrito de Irrigación del Sur de Montebello se encarga de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de la plomería. Cuando su agua potable no ha sido usada durante varias horas, usted puede reducir la exposición potencial de plomo dejando correr el agua de la llave de 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el agua para beber o cocinar. Si usted está preocupado acerca del plomo en su agua, puede que se le analice su agua potable. Puede obtener la información disponible llamando a la línea directa de USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, sobre plomo en el agua potable, métodos de prueba o los pasos que pueden tomar para reducir al mínimo la exposición al plomo dirigiéndose a: <https://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Valoración de su Abastecimiento de Agua**

El Distrito de Irrigación del Sur de Montebello condujo una valoración de su abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas en el 2003. El abastecimientos de aguas subterráneas es considerado mas vulnerable a operaciones animales; a estaciones de utilidad y mantenimiento; a talleres automotrices de acabados exteriores; a talleres automotrices; a la manufactura de electricidad y productos electrónicos; a flotas, camiones, y terminales de autobuses; a actividades no autorizadas y relacionadas con los basureros ilegales, a basureros y áreas de almacenamiento para chatarra, a estaciones de gasolina; tintorerías; a estaciones históricas de gasolina; a la fabricación y reparación de muebles; y descargas permitidas. Una copia de la valoración aprobada puede ser obtenida en persona en el 437 South Bluff Road, Montebello, California 90640.

### ¿Cuales Son las Normas de la Calidad del Agua Potable?

Con el fin de asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, USEPA y DDW imponen reglamentos que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por sistemas públicos de agua. Reglamentos del DDW también establece límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada que debe proveer la misma protección para la salud pública.

La tabla en este informe muestra los siguientes tipos de normas de calidad del agua

- **Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCL, en inglés):** El nivel más alto de un contaminante que se permite en el agua potable. Los MCLs primarios se establecen lo más cerca posible, económicamente y tecnológicamente a los PHGs o MCLGs. Los MCLs secundarios se establecen para proteger el olor, sabor y apariencia en el agua de beber.

- **Nivel Máximo de Desinfectante Residual (MRDL, en inglés):** El nivel más alto de un desinfectante que se permite en el agua potable. Hay pruebas suficientes de que la adición de un desinfectante es necesario para mantener el control de los patógenos microbianos.

- **Norma Primaria del Agua Potable:** Los MCLs y MRDLs para contaminantes que afectan la salud junto con sus requisitos de monitoreo y presentación de informes y requisitos del tratamiento de agua.

- **Nivel de Acción Regulativo (AL, en inglés):** La concentración de un contaminante que, si se excede, provoca el tratamiento u otros requisitos que un sistema de agua debe seguir.

### ¿Que son Objetivo de Calidad del Agua?

Nuestra nueva opción de pago de facturas en línea le ahorra tiempo y le da más flexibilidad en la forma de pagar su factura. Si tiene conexión a internet y una dirección de correo electrónico, ahora puede pagar su factura en línea. Es rápido, es fácil. Es seguro, y usted ya no tiene que escribir un cheque cada mes o encontrar una estampilla a la hora de enviar su pago.

**Inscribirse es fácil!**

1. Ir a [www.xpressbillpay.com](http://www.xpressbillpay.com)
2. Seleccione "Nuevo a Xpress Bill Pay"
3. Llene el breve formulario
4. Pague su factura o configura un pago automático

### Cómo Funciona

Al registrarse en pago de facturas en línea obtendrá una contraseña única que utilizará para acceder a su cuenta personal. Cada mes recibirá por e-mail un recordatorio para hacerle saber cuándo la factura está disponible.

Luego, sólo tiene que iniciar sesión a través de su navegador Web y ver su factura, que tendrá una apariencia similar a la factura en papel acostumbrada. Seleccione un tipo de pago, tarjeta de crédito, débito o transferencia electrónica de fondos- introduce la información, y ya está hecho.

Es fácil y toma sólo unos pocos minutos cada mes. Inscribase hoy mismo y vea por qué esta es la mejor manera de pagar su cuenta de agua.

**SOUTH MONTEBELLO IRRIGATION DISTRICT**  
**2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT**

### **PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE – MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH**

ORGANIC CHEMICALS	GROUNDWATER	MOST RECENT TEST	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)	(a)	(a)	2015	Varies	Varies VOCs of industrial origin were not detected in 2014.

INORGANICS					
Arsenic (µg/l)	<2	ND - 6.9	2015	10	0.004 Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.3	0.26 - 0.33	2014	2	1 Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	1.8	0.5 - 2.3	2015	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks

### **PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH**

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM # POSITIVE	MOST RECENT TEST	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	Tested weekly	< 1 positive	0 Naturally present in the environment

DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (c)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	MOST RECENT TEST	MCL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Trihalomethanes (µg/l)	2.8	1.0 - 2.8	Tested annually	80	- Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	ND	ND	Tested annually	60	- Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.77	ND - 1.6	Tested weekly	4.0 (d)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP LEAD AND COPPER	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 90 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	# SITES ABOVE AL	MOST RECENT TEST	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper (mg/l)	1.2 (f)	2 / 21	2013	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (µg/l)	ND (f)	1 / 21	2013	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing

### **SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE – FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES**

MINERALS / PHYSICALS	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	RANGE	MOST RECENT TEST	MCL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Chloride (mg/l)	44	21 - 57	2013-2014	500	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	610	480 - 670	2013-2014	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (µg/l)	60	ND - 240	2013-2014	500	-	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Manganese (µg/l)	<20	ND - 35	2013-2014	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/l)	71	51 - 82	2013-2014	500	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	360	280 - 400	2013-2014	1000	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	< 0.1	ND - 0.24	2013-2014	5	-	Erosion of natural deposits

### **SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES**

PHYSICALS	AVERAGE	RANGE	MOST RECENT TEST	MCL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER


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